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Specification

Title of the Invention

[0001] Scanning Optical System

Background of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a scanning optical system for printing apparatuses such as printers, facsimile machines, copy machines, or the like.

[0003] In a scanning optical system, a laser beam is deflected by a reflection type deflector such as a polygon mirror or a galvano-mirror. The deflected laser beam is then converged by an imaging optical system to form a beam spot on a surface of a photo-sensitive drum, or an object surface. The deflector deflects the laser beam so that the beam spot moves across the object surface in a main scanning direction at a constant speed. In the meantime, the laser beam is modulated ON/OFF in accordance with image information so that an image made up of a plurality of dots is formed on the object surface.

[0004] Recently, some scanning optical systems are arranged so as to deflect the laser beam twice by the deflector before directing the laser beam toward the object

surface, which systems will be referred to hereinafter as double reflection type scanning optical systems. Fig. 1 schematically shows a side view of a conventional double reflection type scanning optical system 10 observed from the main scanning direction.

[0005] In order to deflect the laser beam twice, a pair of mirrors (first and second mirrors 12 and 13), each of which extends in parallel with the main scanning direction, are arranged near a polygon mirror 11 in parallel to the auxiliary scanning direction. The polygon mirror 11 is driven to revolve about an axis 11a. A laser beam incident on a reflection surface of the polygon mirror 11 is reflected toward the first mirror 12 and then to the second mirror 13. The second mirror 13 reflects the laser beam back to the reflection surface of the polygon mirror 11. Then, the laser beam is deflected by the polygon mirror 11 for the second time and travels through between the first and second mirrors 12 and 13 toward the object surface to be scanned via an imaging lens 14.

[0006] The inclination of the first and second mirrors 12 and 13 are adjusted such that the laser beam incident on the polygon mirror 11 for the second time (after being reflected by the first and second mirrors 12 and 13) is parallel with the laser beam striking the polygon mirror 11 for the first time when observed from the main scanning

direction. Accordingly, the laser beam reflected by the polygon mirror 11 for the second time is also parallel with the laser beam reflected for the first time (when observed from the main scanning direction).

[0007] In many cases, light incident on the polygon mirror 11 includes not only the laser beam for forming the beam spot on the object surface, which will be referred to hereinafter as a regular beam, but also unwanted light fluxes. The unwanted light fluxes include, for example, light generated by diffraction that occurs as the laser beam passes through an aperture stop and/or flare generated as the laser beam passes through a collimator lens.

[0008] Such unwanted light fluxes travel in a vicinity of and in parallel with the regular beam. Most of the unwanted light fluxes are reflected by the polygon mirror 11 toward the first mirror 12 like the regular beam. The unwanted light fluxes are then partially reflected by the first mirror 12 toward the second mirror 13. The remaining pass by the first mirror 12 and travel directly toward the object surface as shown in Fig. 2, which is a top view of the scanning optical system shown in Fig. 1. Note that, in Fig. 2, an unwanted light flux that travels toward the object surface after being deflected by the polygon mirror 11 only once is indicated by solid lines, while the regular beam that is deflected twice is indicated by broken lines.

[0009] As with the regular beam, the unwanted light fluxes deflected twice by the polygon mirror 11 are scanned across the object surface. The object surface, however, will be scarcely exposed to these unwanted light fluxes because these unwanted light fluxes have much lower light intensity compared to the regular beam while being scanned over the object surface at the same scanning speed as the regular beam.

[0010] On the other hand, the unwanted light fluxes that pass by the first mirror 12 are scanned over the object surface at a much slower scanning speed compared to the regular beam. These unwanted light fluxes are deflected by the deflector only once before reaching the object surface. Therefore, the angle for which these unwanted light fluxes are deflected, and hence the scanning speed thereof is half of that of the regular beam. This low scanning speed allows the unwanted light fluxes to expose the object surface and thereby form a ghost image thereon.

[0011] Therefore, there is need for a double reflecting type scanning optical system that is capable of preventing an object surface from being exposed by unwanted light fluxes that are deflected only once by a deflector.

Summary of the Invention

[0012] The present invention is advantageous in that a scanning optical system is provided that satisfies the above-mentioned need.

[0013] According to an aspect of the invention, there is provided a scanning optical system that includes a deflector having a reflection surface pivoting about an rotation axis. The reflection surface deflects a light beam toward an object surface such that the light beam is scanned over the object surface in a main scanning direction. A mirror system is provided to the scanning optical system, which is arranged to reflect back the light beam deflected by the reflection surface so that the light beam travels toward the object surface after being deflected twice by said deflector.

[0014] The mirror system reflects back the light beam such that a projection of the light beam on an auxiliary scanning section, which is a plane perpendicular to the main scanning direction, is incident on the reflection surface for a first time at a first incident angle that is different from a second incident angle at which the projection of the light beam is incident on the reflection surface for a second time.

[0015] In the scanning optical system arranged as described above, unwanted light fluxes, which impinge onto the reflection surface of the deflector substantially in

parallel with the light beam and travel toward the object surface after being deflected by the reflection surface only once, are inclined against the light beam that travel toward the object surface after being deflected twice by the reflection surface and becomes completely separated from the light beam.

[0016] The unwanted light flux being separated from the light beam allows it to be blocked by a blocking member disposed between the deflector and the object surface so as not to interfere with the light beam. In other words, a blocking member can prevent the unwanted light flux from striking and forming a ghost image on the object surface while allowing the light beam scanning over the object surface.

[0017] The blocking member may be an opaque member or a mirror that reflects the unwanted light flux in a direction other than toward the object surface.

[0018] Optionally, the blocking member may be disposed so as to prevent the unwanted light flux from striking the object surface shortly before the light beam enters a scanning area defined on the object surface. Alternatively, the scanning optical system may further include an optical sensor that detects the position of the light beam deflected by the deflector to determine the timing of initiating modulation of the light beam, and the blocking

member may be disposed so as to block the unwanted light flux when the light beam is striking the optical sensor.

Brief Description of the Accompanying Drawings

[0019] Fig. 1 shows a side view of a conventional double reflection type scanning optical system;

[0020] Fig. 2 is a top view of the scanning optical system shown in Fig. 1;

[0021] Fig. 3 shows a top view of a scanning optical system according to an embodiment of the invention;

[0022] Fig. 4 shows a side view of a part of the scanning optical system shown in Fig. 3 along with a regular beam;

[0023] Fig. 5 shows the side view of the scanning optical system shown in Fig. 3 along with an exemplary unwanted light flux;

[0024] Fig. 6 shows a top view of the scanning optical system according to the embodiment of the invention along with the unwanted light flux;

[0025] Fig. 7 shows a top view of a variation of the scanning optical system shown in Fig. 6 along with the unwanted light flux; and

[0026] Figs. 8A through 8C show relations between the incident angles and reflected directions of a regular beam

and the unwanted light flux incident on the reflection surface of the polygon mirror.

Detailed Description of the Embodiments

[0027] Hereinafter, a scanning optical system 100 according to an embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0028] Fig. 3 schematically shows a plane view of the scanning optical system 100 according to the embodiment of the invention.

[0029] The scanning optical system 100 shown in Fig. 3 includes a light source unit 101, a polygon mirror 102, a scanning lens system ($f\theta$ lens system) 103, a light receiving element 104, a folding mirror M0, first and second mirrors M1 and M2, a folding mirror M3, and a blocking member 105.

[0030] The light source unit 101 includes a laser source (not shown) such as a semiconductor laser that emits a divergent laser beam, and a collimator lens (not shown) that converts the laser beam emitted from the laser source into a parallel light flux.

[0031] The polygon mirror 102 is a relatively thin hexagonal plate. Each of the six side surfaces thereof is formed as a reflection surface. The polygon mirror 102 is

arranged to rotate about a rotation axis 102a at a constant angular speed.

[0032] The $f\theta$ lens system 103 is constructed from first and second lenses 103a and 103b and designed to have a scanning speed correction function. That is, a beam spot formed by the laser beam passed through the $f\theta$ lens system 103 moves with a constant linear velocity as the polygonal mirror 102 rotates at a constant revolving speed. The $f\theta$ lens system 103 is arranged such that an optical axis O_x thereof lies in a plane in which the rotation axis 102a of the polygon mirror 102 also lies, which plane will be referred to hereinafter as an auxiliary scanning section.

[0033] Fig. 4 shows the scanning optical system 100 shown in Fig. 3, in the auxiliary scanning section. Note that the laser source unit 101 and the second lens 103b of the $f\theta$ lens system 103 are not shown in Fig. 4.

[0034] As shown in Fig. 4, the $f\theta$ lens system 103 is arranged such that the optical axis O_x is slightly inclined against a plane perpendicular to the rotation axis 102a in a counterclockwise direction.

[0035] Referring back to Fig. 3, the folding mirror M0 reflects the laser beam emitted from the laser source unit 101 toward the reflection surfaces of the polygon mirror 102. The folding mirror M0 is disposed between the polygon mirror and the $f\theta$ lens system 103 at a location closer to

the laser beam reflected by the second mirror M2 strikes the reflection surface at a point at which the optical axis O_x of the $f\theta$ lens intersects the reflection surface.

[0039] In the present embodiment, the direction of the reflection surfaces of the first and second mirrors M1 and M2 are adjusted such that, in the auxiliary scanning section as shown in Fig. 4, the incident angle of the laser beam impinging onto the reflection surface of the polygon mirror 102 for the second time (i.e. after being reflected by the first and second mirrors M1 and M2) differs from that of the laser beam striking the reflection surface for the first time (i.e. before being reflected by the first and second mirrors M1 and M2).

[0040] In the scanning optical system 100 shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the laser beam emitted from the laser source unit 101 is reflected by the folding mirror M0 toward the polygon mirror 102 rotating about the rotation axis 102a. The laser beam then strikes one of the reflecting surfaces of the polygon mirror 102. The reflecting surface deflects the laser beam for the first time for an angle that changes as the polygon mirror rotates.

[0041] The deflected laser beam is then reflected by the first and second laser mirrors M1 and M2, in sequence, and strikes again the same reflecting surface of the polygon mirror 102. Thus, the laser beam is deflected by the

polygon mirror 102 for the second time.

[0042] The laser beam deflected twice by the same reflection surface of the polygon mirror 102 passes between the first and second mirrors M1 and M2 and through the f θ lens system 103. The laser beam is converged by the f θ lens system 103 to form a beam spot on the object surface S. The beam spot scans across the object surface S in the main scanning direction at a constant speed. In this way, the beam spot forms a linear line, or a scanning line, on the object surface S.

[0043] While the beam spot scans across the object surface, the object surface is moved at a constant speed in an auxiliary scanning direction which is perpendicular to the main scanning direction and parallel to the object surface S. Therefore, a plurality of scanning lines will be formed on the object surface S by repeating the scanning of the beam spot.

[0044] The laser beam scanning the object surface S is also modulated ON/OFF by a not shown modulator (which may be a part of the light source unit 101) in accordance with image information so that a two dimensional image made up of a plurality of dots is formed on the object surface.

[0045] The folding mirror M3 is disposed between the first and second lenses 103a and 103b such that the laser beam deflected by the polygon mirror 102 impinges onto the

folded mirror M3 shortly before starting each scan of the object surface S. The folded mirror M3 reflects the laser beam toward the light receiving element 104.

[0046] The light receiving element 104 outputs, whenever it has detected the laser beam, a horizontal synchronizing signal to the not shown modulator. The modulator keeps the laser beam at an off state thereof for a predetermined time period after it has received the horizontal synchronizing signal. Then, the modulator starts to modulate the laser beam in accordance with the image information corresponding to the scanning line to be scanned. In this way, the timing of exposing each scanning line is controlled.

[0047] As previously described, the laser beam that forms the beam spot on the object surfaces, or the regular beam, is not the only light flux that is incident on and deflected by the polygon mirror 102. There are also unwanted light fluxes that impinge onto the reflection surface of the polygon mirror 102 and travel toward the object surface S after being deflected by the polygon mirror 102 only once. Fig. 5 shows the side view of the scanning optical system along with an exemplary one of such unwanted light fluxes in the auxiliary scanning direction. The unwanted light flux shown in Fig. 5 is undesirable since it forms a ghost image on the object surfaces S.

[0048] The blocking member 105 is disposed between the

first and second lenses 103a and 103b, as shown in Fig. 3, in order to prevent such unwanted light flux from exposing the object surface S. The blocking member may be an opaque member that blocks the unwanted light flux or a mirror that reflects the unwanted light fluxes to a direction other than to the object surface S. The blocking member may be an independent member provided into a casing for accommodating the scanning optical system or may even be a part of the casing.

[0049] As described above, the scanning optical system 100 according to the present embodiment of the invention is configured such that the laser beam, or the regular beam, is deflected twice by the same reflection surface of the polygon mirror 102 before traveling toward the object surface S. Further, the scanning optical system 100 is configured such that, in the auxiliary scanning section, the incident angle of the regular beam (and the unwanted light flux) impinging onto the polygon mirror 102 for the first time differs from that of the regular beam striking the polygon mirror 102 for the second time. Therefore, the unwanted light flux, which is deflected by the polygon mirror 102 only once, travels in a direction slightly different from that of the regular beam that is deflected twice as may be understood by comparing Figs. 4 and 5. In other words, the unwanted light flux and the regular beam

travel along separate light paths. Thus, the blocking member 105 can be disposed to block the unwanted light flux without interfering with the regular beam.

[0050] Fig. 6 shows a top view of the scanning optical system 100 according to the present embodiment along with the exemplary unwanted light flux. The blocking member 105 is an elongated member disposed in parallel to the main scanning direction. In the present embodiment, the length and location of the blocking member 105 is determined such that the blocking member 105 blocks the unwanted light flux for the entire scanning range thereof (or such that the object surface S will not be exposed over the entire width thereof by the unwanted light flux).

[0051] Fig. 7 shows a top view of a variation of the scanning optical system shown in Fig. 6 along with the exemplary unwanted light flux deflected by the polygon mirror 102 only once. The scanning optical system 200 shown in Fig. 7 has the same configuration as the scanning optical system 100 shown in Fig. 6 except that it is provided with a blocking member 205 that is arranged so as to block the unwanted light flux only when the regular beam is incident on the light receiving element 104.

[0052] It should be noted that the deflection angle of the unwanted light flux reflected only once by the polygon mirror 102 is substantially the half of the deflection

angle of the regular beam reflected by the polygon mirror 102 twice. This difference between the deflection angles causes the unwanted light flux to be directed to the object surface S at the time the regular beam is incident on the light receiving element 104 (or folding mirror M3).

[0053] It should be also noted that the laser source unit 101 is controlled by the not shown modulator so as to emit the laser beam whenever the regular beam will be directed by the polygon mirror 102 toward the light receiving element 104 (the folding mirror M3). This means that the unwanted light flux always exist at the time the regular beam is incident on the light receiving element 104, which unwanted light flux is deflected toward the object surface S and exposes the object surface S at a specific location in the main scanning direction. If the scanning process is repeated, this unwanted light flux may form a ghost image that extends linearly in the auxiliary direction.

[0054] In the scanning optical system shown in Fig. 7, however, such ghost image will not be formed since the blocking member 205 prevents the unwanted light flux from traveling toward the object surface S at the time the regular beam is incident on the light receiving element 104.

[0055] Figs. 8A through 8C show relations between the incident angles and reflected directions of the regular

beam and the unwanted light flux incident on the reflection surface of the polygon mirror 102. Note that each of Figs. 8A through 8C shows the regular beam (indicated by a solid line) and the unwanted light flux (indicated by a broken line) observed from the main scanning direction. Further, angles θ_1 and θ_2 in Figs. 8A through 8C indicate the incident angles of the regular beam impinging onto the reflection surface of the polygon mirror 102 for the first and second time, respectively.

[0056] It should be also note that the incident angles θ_1 and θ_2 in each of Figs. 8A through 8C represent the inclination of the projection of the regular beams on the auxiliary scanning section against the reflection surface of the polygon mirror 102.

[0057] Further, the angle θ_1 also represents the incident angle of the unwanted light flux striking the reflection surface of the polygon mirror 102 since the unwanted light flux travels toward the polygon mirror 102 substantially in parallel with the regular beam.

[0058] In Fig. 8A, the first and second mirrors M1 and M2 are arranged such that the incident angle θ_1 of the regular beam deflected by the polygon mirror for the first time is larger than the incident angle θ_2 for the second time, and such that both of the regular beam and the unwanted light flux travel through between the first and

second mirrors M1 and M2 after being reflected by the polygon mirror 102. In this case, the unwanted light flux deflected by the polygon mirror only once is slightly inclined against the regular beam in a counterclockwise direction in Fig. 8A. As a result, the light path of the unwanted light flux becomes apart from that of the regular beam as traveling toward the object surface S, which allows the blocking member 105 to block only the unwanted light flux.

[0059] In Fig. 8B, the first and second mirrors M1 and M2 are arranged such that the incident angle θ_1 is smaller than the incident angle θ_2 , and such that both of the regular beam and the unwanted light flux travel through between the first and second mirrors M1 and M2 after being reflected by the polygon mirror 102. In this case, the unwanted light flux is slightly inclined against the regular beam in a clockwise direction in Fig. 8B. Again, the light path of the unwanted light flux becomes apart from that of the regular beam and allows the blocking member 105 to block the unwanted light flux without interfering with the regular beam.

[0060] In Fig. 8C, the first and second mirrors M1 and M2 are arranged such that the incident angle θ_1 is smaller than the incident angle θ_2 , and such that the regular beam and the unwanted light flux after being reflected by the

polygon mirror 102 travel along paths on a opposite side, with respect to the first mirror M1, of the second mirror M2. The unwanted light flux is inclined against the regular beam in a clockwise direction, and allows the blocking member 105 to block only the unwanted light flux.

[0061] The present disclosure relates to the subject matter contained in Japanese Patent Application No. P2002-182700, filed on June 24, 2002, which is expressly incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.